

A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey
of the Proposed Prichard Place Replacement Project
on the Fort Knox Military Reservation,
Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky

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16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) In March 1994, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist and the Assistant Staff Archeologist conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of proposed Prichard Place Replacement project area. The area encompasses approximately 53.5 ha (132.2 acres) on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky. The only cultural material recovered was one prehistoric isolated find. No surface evidence was found of a reported cemetery, but subsurface evidence, including human remains, may still exist. The residential standing structures in this project were constructed in 1952, and the outbuildings in 1960. It is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement be developed as proposed, except that construction activities should avoid the reported cemetery location and proceed with caution in the vicinity of the reported cemetery to prevent its destruction, if it still exists.					
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ABSTRACT

In March 1994, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist and the Assistant Staff Archeologist conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the area that has been designated as the possible location of facilities in the proposed Prichard Place Replacement project. This area encompasses approximately 53.5 ha (132.2 acres) on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky. A literature review of the historic settlement in this area was completed prior to the fieldwork and was incorporated into the research plan. The current survey revealed that most of the area had been altered by military training, construction, and earthmoving.

The only cultural material recovered was one prehistoric isolated find. Isolated finds are not eligible for the National Register, and no additional archeological investigations are recommended for the isolated find location.

No surface evidence was found of a reported cemetery. Because subsurface evidence, including human remains, may still exist, however, it is recommended that the reported cemetery location be avoided unless additional investigations (archival and field) are conducted to confirm whether or not a cemetery exists in this location.

The residential structures proposed for razing and/or remodeling in this project were constructed in 1952, and the outbuildings were constructed in 1960. Because these structures are less than 50 years old and have no known association with a historically significant person or event which would outweigh the 50 year criterion, the structures are not eligible for the National Register.

It is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement be developed as proposed, with the exception of the reported cemetery location. Construction activities should avoid the reported cemetery location and proceed with caution in the vicinity of the reported cemetery to prevent its destruction, if it still exists.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with Executive Order 11593 and other applicable federal laws and regulations, a Phase I cultural resource study was conducted of the area for the proposed Prichard Place Replacement, on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky. The proposed replacement area was field inspected, resulting in the discovery of one isolated find. Isolated finds are not eligible for the National Register and no additional archeological work is required at the isolated find location. No surface evidence was observed of a reported historic cemetery, however, subsurface evidence may exist. It is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement be developed as proposed, but it is recommended that construction activities avoid the reported cemetery location unless further investigations are conducted to confirm the existence and location of the cemetery.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In March 1994, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist and Assistant Staff Archeologist performed a Phase I cultural resources survey of an area proposed for the Prichard Place Replacement at Fort Knox, Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky (Figure 1). The project area is located partially within the cantonment area and partially within Training Area 8 of the installation. The project area is bounded on the north by a service road perpendicular to the north end of the present Prichard Place housing complex. The east boundary is 8th Armor Division Road, the south boundary is Bullion Boulevard, and the west boundary is a tank trail. The proposed Prichard Place Replacement project will consist of the razing of some existing structures and construction of new facilities in an expanded, less crowded configuration. The number of structures to be razed and to be built have not been finalized yet. The survey area comprised a roughly rectangular plot of land, approximately 132.2 acres (53.5 ha) in size, which encompasses the present housing complex and undeveloped areas to the west and south of the complex.

During July and August, 1993, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist obtained all the documents (e.g., site forms, reports of previous investigations, updated quad sheets marked with survey and site locations, and historic maps). All documents necessary to perform Phase I literature searches for the installation are present at the Cultural Resource Management Branch of the Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox, therefore, no file check was made with the Office of State Archaeology and the Kentucky Heritage Council specifically for this project.

A literature search revealed that most of the project area had not been previously surveyed, therefore, during the present project the entire area was walked and shovel probed. A small strip of land at the south end of the project area (Figure 1) had been previously surveyed by Fiegal (1980). This area was resurveyed during the present project.

The project area is located in the Plain section of the Pennyryle cultural landscape, on the undulating surface of a karstic plain that is riddled with sinkholes. Elevations in the project area range from 680 to 745 feet. Soils are classified as Crider-Vertrees soil association (U.S.D.A. 1975: General Soil Map). Most of the drainage in the project area consists of small intermittent and ephemeral streams that flow into sinkholes or into tributaries of the Dry Branch of Otter Creek that are located in or near (approximately 100 m north) the project area.

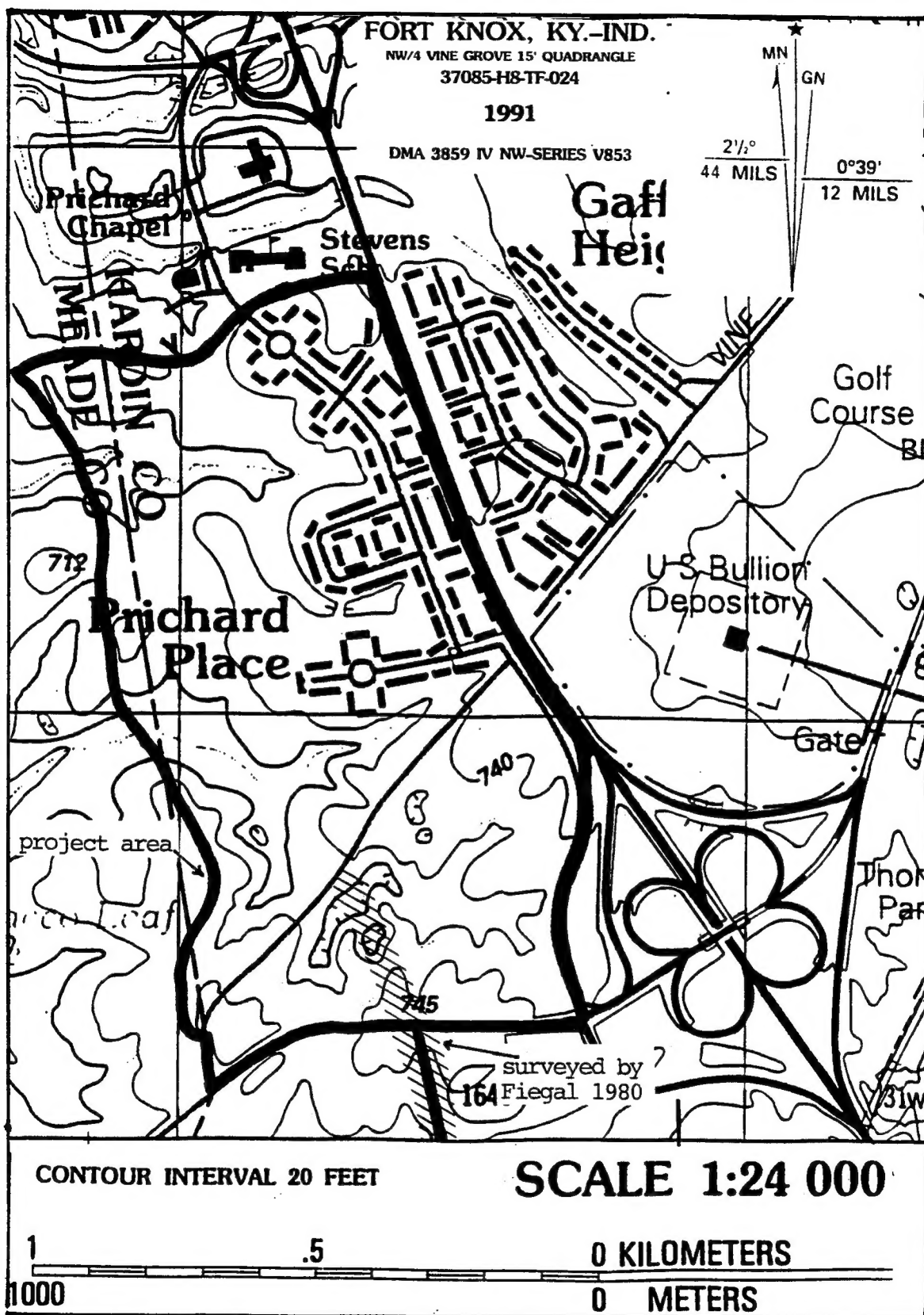


Figure 1. Location of Proposed Project Area.

The cultural resources survey was conducted in preparation for the construction of new housing units and alteration of the associated grounds of Prichard Place housing complex. The cultural resources survey and literature review were required to comply with the National Environmental Protection Act, or NEPA, (Public Law 91-190), the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-665), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95), Presidential Executive Order 11593, and Army Regulation 420-40.

The project area was surveyed on March 2, 3, 7, and 13, 1994. A total of 17 person hours were spent in the survey of the project area. Only one artifact was observed or collected in this survey. The artifact and documentation of this project will be curated at the University of Louisville Program of Archaeology, on a "permanent loan" basis, under contract number DABT 23-93-C-0093, for curatorial and technical support (copy of contract on file, DPW, Fort Knox, Kentucky). Duplicate copies of the documentation will be stored at the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

O'Malley et al. (1980) presented a detailed description of the setting and environmental background of the Fort Knox base as a whole. This section will concentrate on the characteristics of the project area.

The project area lies in the Mississippian Plateau physiographic region of Kentucky (McGrain and Currens 1978:35). The terrain is characterized by an undulating surface of a karstic plain that is riddled with sinkholes. Elevations in the project area range from 680 to 745 feet. Soils are assigned to the Crider-Vertrees soil association (U.S.D.A. 1975: General Soil Map), which are described as, "deep, well-drained soils, formed in residuum from limestone, with most areas having a thin loess mantle; on undulating to rolling upland plains". The higher portion of the rolling surface, including the area of the housing complex, is composed of Nicholson silt loam, with Crider silt loam on the sides of the small drainages, and a small area of Nolin silt loam in one stream floodplain (Arms et al. 1979:Map 4). Vertrees silt loam covers the karst slopes in the southern end of the project area (Arms et al. 1979:Map 4).

Most of the drainage in the project area consists of small intermittent and ephemeral streams that flow into sinkholes or into tributaries of the Dry Branch of Otter Creek that are located in or near the project area. At the time of the survey, the area around the housing complex was covered with grass and the remainder of the project area was

forested. There were leaves and evergreen needles covering the ground surface. The area around the complex had been significantly altered by construction earthmoving, and the forested area had been used for tank training and intensively traversed by wheeled vehicles in the past. Very little of the ground surface was undisturbed.

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Many archeological studies, including both cultural resource management (CRM) projects, performed to comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and non-CRM projects have been conducted on the Fort Knox installation. There are 112 Hunting Areas (HA) on the installation. O'Malley et al. (1980) surveyed approximately one-quarter of each of the 96 hunting areas which did not contain grenade ranges. O'Malley et al. (1980) recorded 415 sites (15Bu295-15Bu410, 15Hd109-15Hd294, and 15Md103-15Md242). Some of these sites were recorded outside the official survey areas, and were discovered while gaining access to the selected survey areas from the closest access road. Some of the sites are isolated finds. O'Malley et al. (1980) did not formally evaluate the National Register status of any of the sites inspected, although opinions are offered on many of the site forms. The purpose of the O'Malley et al. (1980) study was to provide a preliminary inventory of portions of the installation and to develop a database for the predictive modeling of site locations on the installation, and not to evaluate sites for a task-specific construction project.

Holmberg (1991) prepared an archival study on the four mill sites (15Md164, 15Md176, 15Md185, and Grahamton) recorded by O'Malley et al. (1980) in the Meade county section of the base. Holmberg's (1991) study includes an appendix (Ball 1991a) delimiting a scope of services for the testing of the mill sites. This testing is scheduled to be preformed in 1994 and 1995 through a Legacy grant.

A number of projects have been conducted in conjunction with proposed timber harvests. Bush et al. (1988) revisited 15Bu319 and recorded 15Hd438-15Hd446 and 15Bu485-15Bu491 in their survey of timber areas in HAS 41, 42, and 52. Myers (1990) surveyed 287 acres in HA 95, recording 15Bu495-15Bu502, and describing modern house and garbage dump sites. Mueller (1991) surveyed 270 acres in HA 1, revisiting 15Md11, 15Md152, and 15Md159, and recording 15Md322-15Md325, two historic cemeteries, five isolated finds, and three modern structures. Schenian and Mocas (1992) surveyed 600 acres and attempted to relocate and flag previously recorded sites in an additional 300 acres. Their project areas consisted of 14 timber parcels located in HAS 13, 74, 76-78, 81-84, and 88-90. This survey resulted in the recording of

15Hd462-15Hd464, 15Md326, and one isolated find, and the revisiting of 15Hd140. Attempts were made to relocate 15Hd18, 15Hd113, and 15Hd139, but were unsuccessful. Ruple (1992b) revisited 15Md152, 15Md153, and 15Md322 in HA 1. Ruple (1992a) revisited 15Hd184, 15Hd186, and 15Hd249, and made an unsuccessful attempt to relocate 15Hd248, in order to flag avoidance boundaries around the sites in HA 90 in preparation for logging activities in conjunction with the clearing of the Highway 313 easement. Ruple (1993a) surveyed all 813 acres comprising HA 4 in preparation for timber harvests.

The improvement of facilities on the Fort Knox installation has resulted in several CRM studies. Sorensen and Ison (1979) surveyed a proposed telephone building expansion site and access road in the cantonment area, recording no sites. Sussenbach (1990) surveyed three weather radar installation sites, in HA 23, discovering one isolated find. Ruple (1993b) surveyed approximately 10 acres in the cantonment for a shoreline maintenance project, encountering no sites. Mocas (1993) reported on the examination of approximately 165 acres in and around a proposed landfill and borrow area, which located no sites in the highly disturbed area. Mocas (1994a) surveyed a 69.7 acre proposed sports complex in the cantonment, encountering no archaeological sites.

The development, expansion, or improvement of training areas has resulted in a number of CRM studies. Driskell and O'Malley (1979) surveyed the Wilcox Gunnery Range, recording 15Bu393-15Bu397. Schenian (1991) surveyed 116 acres in portions of HAs 17, 30, and 41, in conjunction with the Fort Dix realignment, re-examining 15Bu303, and recording 15Bu492, 15Hd459, and two prehistoric isolated finds. Hemberger (1991) also surveyed approximately 405 acres in seven construction sites in HA 17, 24, 31, 32, 34, and 54, in conjunction with the Fort Dix realignment. This study resulted in the recording of 15Hd461 and 15Bu504, the revisiting of 15Bu299 and 15Bu385, and the unsuccessful attempt to relocate previously recorded 15Hd274. Hemberger (1991) surveyed a total of 126 acres in four proposed construction areas in the Yano Tank Range, in HA 93, recording 15Hd460, revisiting 15Hd178, 15Hd182, and 15Hd282, and unsuccessfully attempting to relocate previously recorded 15Hd283. Hemberger (1992) surveyed a 7.5 acre borrow area in HA 24, proposed to be used for the consolidation and improvement of two training ranges, and encountered no sites.

In conjunction with land sales, Ball (1987) surveyed approximately 196 acres in the Bullitt County portion of Fort Knox, recording 15Bu479-15Bu481 and describing one post-1950, or modern, house foundation. Ball (1991b) also surveyed a 19 acre tract near Radcliff prior to disposal of the tract, recording two historic/modern trash dumps which were not assigned state site numbers. Hale (1981) surveyed the Otter Creek Park, recording 15Md243-15Md303. Portions

of Otter Creek Park, now owned by the City of Louisville, were once part of the Fort Knox military installation, but were disposed of in the 1970's.

Road construction and improvements have resulted in a number of CRM projects on the military reservation. McGraw (1976) surveyed the proposed U.S. 60 bridge and approaches near Otter Creek park, encountering no sites in a 2.35 mile long corridor which passes through HAS 7-9 and 11 and 12. Fiegal (1982) surveyed the Radcliff Industrial Park access road, including land in HA 15 as well as off the installation. He recorded 15Hd403 and 15Hd404 off the installation, and revisited 15Hd215 and 15Hd272 on the installation. Webb and Brockington (1986) surveyed the 4.75 mile long Kentucky Highway 1638 realignment corridor, which included portions of HAS 5 and 7-10. They revisited 15Md176, and 15Md182-15Md185, and recorded 15Md306, 15Md307, and 15Md309. Sites 15Md176, 15Md182, 15Md183, and 15Md307 were all parts of the former town of Garnettsville. The latter three sites were tested (Wheaton 1982), but 15Md176 was not tested because it fell outside the 1638 realignment easement. DiBlasi (1986) surveyed 14 alternative alignments of the approximately 20 km (12.4 miles) long Kentucky Highway 313 corridor, which includes portions of HAS 80 -83 and 90, as well as land outside the installation. A total of 27 sites (15Hd406-15Hd430 outside the installation, and 15Hd135, 15Hd184, 15Hd186, 15Hd248, 15Hd249, 15Hd253, 15Hd431, and 15Hd432 on the installation), some previously recorded, were located in the survey corridor. Hixon (1992) tested 15Hd423 and 15Hd426, and archaeologists from Wilbur Smith Associates tested 15Hd249 and 15Hd253 (Fenton 1993: personal communication to Schenian). A survey of proposed borrow pits for the Yano-Cedar Creek Road improvements (Mocas 1994b) resulted in the recording of 15Hd489 and 15Hd490, the revisiting of 15Hd120 and 15Hd121, and the unsuccessful attempt to relocate 15Hd246. Schenian and Mocas (1994a) located prehistoric 15Hd488 during a survey of 1.7 acres of proposed borrow area for the Cedar Creek Airstrip.

In addition to the CRM projects, several sites have been recorded on the military reservation in non-CRM contexts. Funkhouser and Webb (1932) published a catalog of archaeological sites in the state, with the information gained primarily through correspondence with amateur archaeologists, collectors, and local historians, and included the description of two sites now on the installation. These are 15Md10 and 15Md11, both mounds or mound groups (Funkhouser and Webb 1932: 281). Lee Hanson recorded 15Hd17 and 15Hd18, while attending ROTC training camp at Fort Knox in 1961 (Hanson 1961a, 1961b; Dr. R. Berle Clay 1991: personal communication). The wife of a soldier stationed at Fort Knox partially excavated 15Hd273, a mound in HA 6, in 1955 (Anonymous 1955).

Of greatest relevance to the current survey are the O'Malley et al. (1980) survey of portions of HAS 14 and 15 and Fiegal's (1982) survey of the Radcliff Industrial Park. No archaeological sites or standing structures listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are located in or immediately adjacent to the current project area. According to the Fort Knox facility list, the existing residences in Prichard Place were constructed in 1952, and the outbuildings were constructed in 1960.

IV. SURVEY PREDICTIONS

Based on previous archaeological research in the area, the history of settlement, and the environmental setting of the project area, the following results were expected:

- 1) The aerial photograph on the back of the 1950 U.S. Army Fort Knox topographic quadrangle indicates that much of the project area was used for military training. Because of this usage, it was expected that much of the project area would be heavily disturbed and little or no intact cultural material would be found.
- 2) The 1919 Fort Knox land acquisition maps indicated three historic residences along Vine Grove Road (Figure B-1), but these areas are likely to have been destroyed by post-1950 roadbuilding and construction.
- 3) McDowell (1975) reported a cemetery in the project area that is also depicted on the U.S. Army 1966 and 1977 Vine Grove 15 minute quadrangles. He found no headstones, only depressions. It was expected that some evidence of the graves might remain.
- 4) The project area contains several large drainages that may have prehistoric or historic habitation sites associated with them, if the areas have not been disturbed.

V. FIELD METHODS

At the time of the survey, the area around the housing complex was covered with grass and the surface had obviously been leveled as part of the construction activities. Because of the obvious disturbance, the yards and the areas between the wings of the housing units were not shovel tested or systematically walked, except for an area of large trees at the northwest corner of the housing project.

Almost all the grass covered areas outside the woods were significantly altered by construction activities. The football and softball fields adjacent to the housing were shovel probed to ascertain that the ground surface had been altered. The remainder of the project area was forested, and there were leaves and evergreen needles covering the ground surface. Ground surface visibility in this area was poor (less than 10 percent), therefore it was shovel probed thoroughly. The majority of the area had been used for tank training and intensively traversed by wheeled vehicles in the past. Very little of the ground surface was undisturbed.

In general, the wooded area was systematically walked in transects at 10 m intervals. If the ground surface was obscured by vegetation for greater than 10 m within a transect, which it usually was, then a shovel probe was excavated and the fill was trowel sorted. Shovel probes were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to a depth of 30 cm or until subsoil was encountered. No historic or prehistoric materials were encountered, except one chert flake found in a shovel probe. Additional shovel probes were placed at 5 m intervals in the cardinal directions from the original find. The shovel probes were screened through one-quarter inch mesh. No additional cultural materials were found in the shovel probes, or in the shovel probes at 10 m intervals in the surrounding woods.

Several streams were present in the project area. The banks and beds of the streams were inspected for cultural materials, and the adjacent floodplains were shovel probed to the uppermost gravel layer, a depth of more than 60 cm, in some instances.

Three clusters of historic structures were indicated along Vine Grove Road on the 1919 Camp Knox land acquisition maps. The structures on the A.C. Corbett property had been on the north side of the road, directly west of the present 8th Armor Division Road. Although a small rise was shovel probed in this location, no cultural materials were found in this extensively disturbed area. The structures on the Linsa Stivers property had been directly across Vine Grove Road, but the area was thoroughly altered and no evidence of the structures was present. The old roads adjacent to the structures on the Jacob Zwicker property, approximately 300 m to the west of the Stivers structures, were located, and non-native flowers (daffodils) were found in the approximate location, but the area had been thoroughly disturbed and no evidence of the structures or historic cultural deposits was present.

According to McDowell's (1975:188) survey of the cemeteries on Fort Knox, Cemetery #100 was visited in 1973, at which time several sunken graves were reported, but no head-

stones were encountered. Kempf (1993) also found no evidence of the cemetery, other than depressions, in his attempt to relocate it. During the present survey the area was examined, but no depressions definitely attributable to graves, or other surface evidence, were identified. It cannot be conclusively stated that a cemetery does or does not exist in this location.

VI. MATERIALS RECOVERED

One tertiary chert flake was found in a shovel probe on the north side of a shallow ravine at the northeast corner of the project area. Tertiary flakes have no cortex on the dorsal surface.

VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Isolated Find

The isolated chert flake was recovered from a shovel probe on the north side of a shallow ravine about 50 m south of the north boundary of the project area and 50 m west of the football/softball field on the northwest side of Pri-chard Place. The UTM coordinates of the shovel probe are 4193550 Northing, 589120 Easting. The isolated find location is depicted in Figure B-2, in Appendix B. Shovel probes at 5 m intervals around the original find did not contain any cultural material, or other evidence of potential cultural deposits. The soil profile of the probe in which the flake was found is illustrated in Figure B-3, in Appendix B. Isolated finds are not eligible for the National Register. No additional archeological investigations are recommended at the isolated find location.

Cemetery #100

Cemetery #100 is a bit of a mystery. The cemetery is not marked on the 1950 Vine Grove 15 minute quad, or the 1950, 1953, 1960, or 1991 Fort Knox 7.5 minute quads, but it is marked on the 1966 and 1977 Vine Grove 15 minute quads. It has been described as follows:

This cemetery was part of a 95 acre tract that was acquired from E.S. Straney et ux. Little evidence remains that a cemetery lies here. It has not been cleaned off in several years. I found no inscribed stones but there were several sunken graves. A large, fence scarred cedar stands at the eastern corner. An old, country road runs just below it (McDowell 1975:188).

The cemetery is unnamed. McDowell (1975:188) gives its coordinates as North 37°52'45", West 85°58'12". Mocas mapped these coordinates, and they coincide with the location depicted on the 1966 and 1977 Vine Grove 15 minute quads. Kempf (1993) attempted to find the cemetery during his installation-wide evaluation of cemeteries, but could not locate it. Kempf (1994: personal communication) informed Schenian that a member of the Straney family led him to the supposed cemetery location, and that this location matched the description given by McDowell in terms of the road and the cedar, but he could not positively identify the depressions.

The historic boundary locations from the Army acquisition maps have been transferred onto topo quads. Based on the property lines, it is possible that Cemetery #100 was acquired from the Straney family. The cemetery lies near the boundary of three properties, and may lie on either the property of Belle Zwicker (widow of Jacob Zwicker) or on property acquired from the Treasury Department, which had acquired Linsa Stivers property. Schenian and Mocas went to the Hardin County courthouse in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, to attempt to locate a deed which mentioned the cemetery.

Edward Straney purchased his property from S.B. Pike in 1918 (Hardin County Courthouse [HCC] Deed Book 69:59). Pike purchased the property from the heirs of B.J. Carrico in 1886 (HCC Deed Book 31:92). The 1886 deed states that James Carrico purchased the property from Philip B. Troutman in 1835 and that the transfer is recorded in Book 2 page 168. HCC Deed Book 2 did not contain this deed, however, and it could not be determined whether the reference was to a HCC will or commissioner's book, or to some record in Meade county (the property is close to the county boundary, which has meandered over time). The Treasury Department acquired Linsa Stivers' property sometime in the 1930's or 1940's, but the deed reference could not be located in the HCC deed index. Belle Zwicker owned two small tracts of land. One had been purchased from Sarah Brady in 1941 (HCC Deed Book 104:195), who had purchased it from F. M. Ray in 1923. The Ray to Brady transaction is recorded in the Meade County Commissioner's Book 2:332, but the CRM staff did not have an opportunity to go to the courthouse to continue the deed search. The other Zwicker property was a small tract from the Straney-Pike property. The Pikes, Carricos, and Straneys were related by marriage by the 1840's (McDowell 1975:114).

On the basis of the various map, deed, and informant sources and the inconsistencies in these the following alternate hypotheses were developed concerning the history of the cemetery:

1. The cemetery never existed, and its reported existence is a result of

- a. a mapping error due to the duplication of Cemetery #101 located slightly southwest and outside of the project boundary.
 - b. the misinterpretation of a Treasury Department boundary marker as a headstone. The marker, which indicated the southwest corner of the original Treasury Department purchase of the Stivers property is located near the reported cemetery location. It is a knee-high cement obelisk with the initials "U.S." on it, and it does resemble a headstone.
 - c. false memories on the part of the member of the Straney family who led McDowell and Kempf to this location. This individual was a child at the time of the Army acquisition of the property and the decades which have passed since the acquisition may have affected the recollection of landmarks.
2. The cemetery existed, but surface evidence has been destroyed.
 - a. Subsurface evidence, including human remains and coffin furniture, may still exist.
 - b. Since the cemetery is unnamed, it is likely that any headstones which once existed were uninscribed and/or the property owners at the time of acquisition were not related to the interred individuals. This suggests that the cemetery is old, since post-1860 headstones tend to be marked in this area. It also suggests that the cemetery may be a family cemetery of early settlers, very likely of the Carrico family, or else a slave cemetery.
 3. The cemetery existed, but both surface and subsurface evidence has been destroyed.
 - a. The cemetery was relocated during the period of Treasury Department ownership and the records of this relocation were not transferred to the Department of the Army.
 - b. The cemetery was destroyed by military training exercises, borrowing for road construction, or other modern activities. This possibility is considered unlikely due to the presence of many very old trees in the approximate cemetery area.

The most likely hypotheses are that the cemetery either never existed or that it existed and surface evidence was destroyed. Cemeteries generally are not eligible for the National Register, but the special criteria for consideration of a cemetery for the National Register require detailed information about a cemetery in order to determine that it is not eligible. If the cemetery exists, it probably pre-dates 1860 and could have association with a locally significant person and/or have the potential to contribute information to scientific or scholarly studies, and therefore must be considered potentially eligible. Whether or not a cemetery is eligible for the National Register, human remains and associated cemetery features are protected by

Kentucky Regulatory Statute (KRS) 525.110, Desecration of Venerated Objects.

It is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement project be so designed to avoid the reported cemetery location, unless additional archival and field studies are performed to confirm that a cemetery does or does not exist at this location. The field studies could include a resistivity or other non-invasive density detection study to locate the graves or the careful scraping of the humus-topsoil zone with a small bulldozer to locate the soil stains marking the top of the grave pits. The bulldozer, or other earthmoving, operations in the cemetery area should be monitored by an archeologist qualified to identify human remains and historic grave furniture.

Standing Structures

The existing Prichard Place housing complex consists of 66 residential buildings and 62 outbuildings. Residents of installation housing are allotted up to a 50 foot long lot adjoining their apartment for the use and responsibility of their household. Many of the Prichard Place residents have dog pens in their lots. Landscaping of the lots is minimal, consisting primarily of grass, although some residents have planted bushes or flowers next to the building.

The residences are two-story red brick buildings with white-painted wood trim, constructed in 1952. Each residence contains between four and 12 apartments. The apartment buildings do not appear to have been designed specifically for the military, and Prichard Place as a whole resembles many large apartment complexes seen in low to middle income neighborhoods of urban areas. The only distinguishing feature is the nameplate on each outside apartment door which lists the rank and name of the head of each household. This neighborhood is for enlisted personnel, and the nameplates of privates, corporals, and sergeants were noted on the buildings. The blizzard of January 1994 caused extensive damage to buildings throughout the installation, and roofs, gutters, and plumbing systems were damaged in Prichard Place. According to the project engineers, there are both lead and asbestos problems in the buildings as well.

The outbuildings are small metal storage sheds, erected in 1960. They are of a type commonly seen in suburban back yards.

All of the standing structures in the existing Prichard Place are less than 50 years old, and are, therefore, not eligible for the National Register at this time. No additional studies concerning the structures as cultural resources are recommended in conjunction with the Prichard Place replacement project.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I literature search for the proposed Prichard Place Replacement revealed that the area had not been previously inspected, with the exception of a small strip of land at the southern end of the project area. The entire project area was field inspected in the current study. The only cultural material recovered was an isolated find of one chert flake in a shovel probe. Isolated finds are not eligible for the National Register. The standing structures in the existing Prichard Place neighborhood are less than 50 years old, and therefore are not eligible for the National Register at this time. No additional cultural resource investigations are recommended for either the isolated find location or the standing structures.

No evidence was found of Cemetery #100, reported to exist in the project area. The lack of surface evidence does not preclude the existence of subsurface evidence, however, including human remains. Cemeteries generally are not eligible for the National Register, but the special criteria for consideration of a cemetery for listing on the National Register require detailed information about a cemetery in order to determine that it is not eligible. Cemetery #100 therefore must be considered potentially eligible at this time. Human remains and associated cemetery features are protected by Kentucky Regulatory Statute 525.110, Desecration of Venerated Objects, regardless of National Register status.

It is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement project be designed to avoid the reported cemetery location, unless additional archival and field studies are performed to confirm that a cemetery does or does not exist at this location. With the exception of avoidance of the reported cemetery location, it is recommended that the Prichard Place Replacement be developed as proposed.

In the remote possibility that archaeological materials are discovered during earthmoving activities all activity in the vicinity of the finds must cease and the State Historic Preservation Officer (502-564-6661) and the DPW Cultural Resource Management Branch (502-624-6581) should be contacted, so a representative of those agencies may evaluate the materials. Also, if human remains, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, are discovered, all activity in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately, and the state medical examiner (502-564-4545) and the appropriate local law enforcement agency (Fort Knox Law Enforcement Command, 502-624-6852) must be contacted, as stipulated in KRS 72.020.

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APPENDIX A.
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

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Staff Archeologist and Project Principal Investigator

Office Address: Directorate of Public Works
ATTN: ATZK-DPW (Schenian)
U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121-5000
Phone: (502) 624-6581

Date and Place of Birth: January 1, 1959; Waukesha, WI.

Present Position: J.M. Waller & Associates/Fort Knox Staff
Archeologist and Cultural Resource Manager

Education:

A.B.D. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, 1984.
M.A. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, 1982.
A.B. in Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, 1980.

Previous Employment:

Senior Staff Archeologist, Archeology Service Center,
Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Mur-
ray State University, Murray, KY, November 1991-June 1993;
Staff Archeologist, November 1983-November 1991.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL: Field
Technician, November-December 1985, September-October 1984.

Illinois State Museum Society, Springfield, IL: Field
Assistant II (Supervisor), summer 1983; Field Technician,
summer 1981.

Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, IL: Field
Technician, summer 1982.

Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University,
Evanston, IL: Teaching Assistant, 1981-82 academic year.

Great Lakes Archeological Research Center, Milwaukee,
WI: Field Technician, summer 1979.

Field Research Experience:

Field experience on prehistoric and historic archeologi-
cal projects in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky,
New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, 1979-
present.

Professional Publications, Reports, Papers and Manuscripts:
84 CRM contract reports on projects in Indiana, Kentucky,
and Tennessee.

1 Homicide site excavation contract report prepared in lieu
of court testimony in Illinois.

7 Papers presented at professional conferences.

5 Publications, 1 in press.

Doctoral candidacy qualifying paper: "A Theory of Individ-
ual Style Variation for Archeological Studies".

Manuscript submitted in partial fulfillment of the M.A.

requirements: "Models of Environmental-Cultural Relation-
ships: Testing with Archeological Evidence".

Stephen T. Mocas
Assistant Staff Archaeologist

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Present Position: University of Louisville Program of
Archaeology/Fort Knox Assistant Staff Archeologist

Education:

Completed one year of doctoral program, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 1972.

B.A. in Anthropology, University of Louisville, 1971.

Previous Employment:

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana: Staff Archaeologist, September 1991-November 1993.

Murray State University, Murray Kentucky: Staff Archaeologist, November 1991-November 1993.

Jefferson Community College, Louisville, Kentucky.
Anthropology Instructor, August 1981-December 1982.

Louisville School of Art, Louisville, Kentucky: Anthropology Instructor, January-May 1976.

University of Louisville Archaeological Survey, Louisville, Kentucky. Project Director, Field Supervisor, or Research Assistant on various projects, July 1969-January 1977.

State University of New York of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York. Senior Field Worker, June-August 1970.

Field Research Experience:

Field experience, Phase I-III, prehistoric and historic archaeological projects in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee, 1969-present.

Research Grants:

Six grants for fieldwork and research.

Professional Publications, Reports, Papers and Manuscripts:

- 3 non-contract site reports on projects
- 15 CRM contract reports on projects
- 5 Chapters in additional site reports.
- 4 Publications, 1 in press.

APPENDIX B.

LOCATION OF ISOLATED FIND AND
REPORTED LOCATIONS OF CEMETERY #100 AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES